(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2047.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1786.

LONDON, *November* 19.

THE ſtate of Naples is fitting out ſeveral ſmall ſhips of war to protect the trade of the country againſt the depredations of the Algerines. The houſe of Caracciolo, one of the richeſt in the kingdom, is itſelf fitting out two armed veſſels. This houſe has ever been partially conſidered by the ſovereign; and its bank of II Monte Ciarletto is well known by the commercial world.

The king of Naples has a very handſome portrait of general Elliott, which was preſented to him by a Neapolitan nobleman, in conſequence of the latter being allowed the honour to have a drawing from the original picture in the palace, of the governor of Iſchia, who during a very hot ſiege of that place, declared he would rather periſh in the flames than ſurrender! He accordingly periſhed! He was the firſt of the diſtinguiſhed houſe of Caracciolo above mentioned.

Dec. 4. On Friday laſt the duke of Richmond waited on his majeſty at St. James's, and after the buſineſs of the day was over, preſented to his majeſty for his approbation two muſquets of a new invention, which had been laid before the ordnance board; the principle of them is ſuch that one ſcrew confines lock, ſtock, and barrel, the latter takes off in the middle: theſe muſquets in time of a march are lighter for a ſoldier to carry, and more convenient, and both for land and ſea ſervice are found to be more eligible than any at preſent in uſe, either for land or marine ſervice.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Bombay, dated March 5, 1785.

"On the top of the Malabar hill, in this iſland, are two round buildings, on purpoſe to receive the dead bodies of the Parſees, which are placed and remain there till the bones are clean picked by the birds. A guard conſtantly ſtands within a ſmall diſtance of the place, who is very much diſpleaſed if you offer to diſturb the vultures in their preying upon the dead bodies. One afternoon, however, I reſolved to ſatisfy my curioſity, ſo far as to peep into one of theſe edifices. I perceived ſeveral dead bodies, but there was little fleſh left upon their bones, and that little was ſo parched up by the exceſſive heat of the ſun, that it did not emit thoſe ſtinking effluvia which there was reaſon to expect; it was owing, probably, to the ſame cauſe, that the bones were rendered quite black.

"The poor miſguided natives proſtrate themſelves before the ſun, under the ſame notion that the Gentoos reverence an ox or a cow; from the excellent qualities they obſerve in theſe created beings, and their great uſefulneſs, each is induced to ſuppoſe, that the Godhead does moſt certainly dwell in them; and under this miſtaken notion, they kindly pay that homage to the creature, which is only due to the Creator.

"As the Gentoos burn their dead, one would think that the Parſees, who are ſo fond of worſhipping their deity, under the repreſentation of fire, ſhould be deſirous of having their dead bodies committed to that element wherein they ſuppoſe their Creator principally to reſide; but, contrary to this, and to the cuſtom of all nations in the world, they neither burn or bury their dead, but caſt them into the open air, to be expoſed to the ſeveral elements, where they are ſoon devoured by the eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey. The principle they go upon is, that a living man, being compounded of all the elements, it is but reaſonable, after he is dead, that every particular element ſhould receive its own again."

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Dantzick, dated November 6, 1785.

"All our late accounts from Warſaw pretend that ſome ſudden commotion is ready to take place in this unfortunate country. Ever ſince the death of the late king Auguſtus, in 1763, Poniatowſki, his ſucceſſor, has worn a crown of thorns. His being patronized by the empreſs of Ruſſia, and his acquieſcing in all the demands made by the court of Peterſburgh, have been long looked on with a jealous eye by the old nobility, many of whom have thrown themſelves under the protection of the grand ſignior; a proceeding equally impolitic and unnatural. It is this party who have been for ſome years employed in forming confederacies againſt the king, proteſtants, and Greek diſſidents, and who will probably in a ſhort ſpace make Poland a ſcene of miſery, blood, and deva[illegible]ation.

"One of the chiefs in the pre-confederacy is of the ancient houſe of L——ſki. He is ſaid to be about twenty-ſix years of age, enterpriſing, learned, ſagacious and valiant. The eſtates of our dukes of Bedford and Marlborough united do not equal his, which are ſaid to contain 3600 towns and villages. His anceſtor, during the late diſturbance, maintained 40,000 troops at his own expence. There are ſeveral others of the ancient families who are publicly making military arrangements, under pretence of ſelf-preſervation."

When the Weſt-India ladies fancy themſelves too much tanned with the ſun, they ſcrape off the outſide ſkin of the cuſhew cherry-tree, and then rub their faces all over with it. They inſtantly ſwell, grow black, and their ſkin being thus poiſoned, will in five or ſix days time come entirely off the face in large patches as fair as that of a young child. The ſhell of the ſtone is porous, in which is lodged a ſharp aromatic oil of a cauſtic quality, which, if accidentally taſted of, occaſions an uneaſy ſenſation for many hours; and this very oil is that which takes off the ſkin from the face.

The viſitation of Madamoiſelle D'Eon to this country in the attire feminine, it is hoped will operate ſo forcibly, as to induce ſuch ladies who have uſurped a right of wearing the breeches, to leave them off.

The chevalier D'Eon, on her way from France, ſtopped at Chatham; his ladyſhip was invited on board the Scipio, where an handſome entertainment was provided, and in general received by the garriſon with every mark of diſtinction due to ſo extraordinary a character. It is well known that the chevalier is no leſs brilliant and witty in ſociety than courageous in the field.—The converſation turning upon the probability of a treaty of commerce between this country and France being ſoon finally ſettled; "in my opinon," ſaid the chevalier, "you go the wrong way to work, why not ſend to manage ſo important a buſineſs, ſome of your firſt rate topers? Crawford drinks nothing but water, it will never do."

A gentleman in the ſame company expreſſing a wiſh that England and France might unite in firm alliance, obſerving that thoſe two nations would carry every thing before them; "true," ſaid Madame D'Eon, ſhewing a goat's beard muff ſhe had in her hand, "this, in ſuch caſe, would ceaſe to be faſhionable, we ſhould eaſily procure beards far more precious, by ſhaving cloſe the emperor, the king of Spain, the empreſs of Ruſſia, and all the Sultan's Seraglio into the bargain."

Nothing but the moſt egregious dulneſs could overlook the late expedience of making a new ſilver coinage. Silver was at no period ſo cheap. The gain of the public upon this operation of government would have been from three to five per cent.

The profit above mentioned would have been from two to four per cent. net profit, after paying all outgoings, on the expence of the works; we have a right, therefore, to hope, that the miniſter has treaſured up a ſufficient quantity of this metal, and that the coinage will at a convenient ſeaſon take place. If not, blame there muſt be, and it will only remain to ſhew how it will be mitigated by excuſe.

The king of Pruſſia drinks about two pints of cow's milk every day. He regretted much his incapability of attending a grand review at Potſdam. He propoſed going in an old vehicle which, when indiſpoſed, he ſometimes uſes; a machine hung high on ſhafts by leathern braces; but the phyſicians put an abſolute negative on his intention.

The following is ſaid to be a fact, a gentleman ſome time ago loſt his pocket book on Ludgate-Hill, containing a draught for 100l. accepted by a banker in Lombard-ſtreet, and due that day, with ſome other papers of no value but to the owner. A man paſſing by at the ſame time, picked it up, and immediately went and received the money, he then went to a lottery-office, and purchaſed a ticket, changing the 100l. note he had got at the banker's for ſmall ones and guineas. Some few days after inquiring about the fate of his ticket found it had come up 1000l. prize, upon which he returned the gentleman his pocket book, and the 100l. note which fortune had thrown ſo opportunely in his way.

Dec. 5. Friday a whimſical occurrence took place at one of the rotation offices. A ſervant girl had procured a warrant againſt a young man for an aſſault. He was apprehended, and on the examination the girl depoſed, that the youth had ſeveral times aſſaulted her with great violence, and had almoſt ſtrangled her. The magiſtrate requiring her to be more particular, ſhe ſaid, the fellow was always ſtealing kiſſes from her with ſuch violence, that ſhe feared if ſome ſtep were not taken, the conſequences might be very ſerious to her. The magiſtrate obſerved, it was rather an uncommon caſe, and he would recommend a compromiſe; this being objected to, the juſtice archly obſerved, that the Moſaic law required, that he who had committed a theft ſhould reſtore the thing ſtolen. "Now, (ſays his worſhip) a kiſs being the thing ſtolen, let him return it again, and if that ſhould be deemed inadequate, let it be returned ten fold, for ſo the law directs."

The duke of Rutland, in his late progreſs through a great part of Ireland, has had an opportunity of gently feeling the pulſe of that people concerning the commercial propoſitions, conſequently can give miniſtry certain undeceiving information on that ſubject, if they will take it, and attend to it. The polite part of the inhabitants of Ireland ſeem to have made a nice diſcrimination between the lord lieutenant of Ireland, their viceroy, and the perſon of the duke of Rutland, with his lovely ducheſs by his ſide, on a friendly viſitation and party of pleaſure among them. With all the compliments, congratulations and honours paid them, we do not hear that any corporation or body of men, connected or unconnected, have attempted to panegyriſe the politics of the caſtle, or the miniſtry of Great-Britain. Nor do we learn that the volunteers, or other municipal corps of militia, have eagerly preſſed forward with their military compliments or honours of war. Therefore the whole amounts to a polite intercourſe between their graces and the nobility, gentry, &c. of Ireland, and nothing more.

Dec. 12. A wonderful chain of cells has been diſcovered within this week under the cellar of a houſe in Long lane in the Borough. The deſcent is through a trap door of iron, which long has remained unknown; but the houſe being lately taken by a new tenant, in cleaning the cellar this door was diſcovered. The width (as far as thoſe who went down have ventured) is about twenty feet; the length is unknown, fear having prevented the curious from going farther than about half a mile. There ſeems to have been regular apartments for ſome religious purpoſes; as over the entrance of the door there is a large ſtone croſs, and a few little images, particularly one of David playing upon his harp, were found; the whole appears arched with large hewn ſtone, and extends perhaps ſeveral miles. —This is no fabricated ſtory, for the purpoſe of exciting wonder; it is the recital of a fact, which any one who doubts may have proved to their ſatisfaction. Numbers of ſkulls and parts of human ſkeletons appear diſperſed throughout the place, and theſe have not a little intimidated the vulgar in the neighbourhood.

Within theſe few days a humourous and ingenious trick was played off in the Borough, by three young fellows of reduced finances. An impulſe of hunger, very natural at the approach of dinner hour, brought on a conſultation, in which it appearing that the common ſtock did not exceed half a crown, theſe geniuſes reſolved to ſupply the deficiency by addreſs and management. With this intent they went to a tavern, and ordered an excellent dinner, giving particular direction that the landlord ſhould be very attentive to the quality of the claret, of which they called for half a dozen. While the waiter was making the neceſſary arrangements on the table, the gueſts were employed in cajoling him; and after deſiring him to be attentive and diligent, one of them gave him the half crown, as an earneſt of their future liberality. Poor Dick, thankful for the preſent favour, and almoſt bending under the load of imaginary future ones, never relaxed in his aſſiduity to the end of the entertainment. This was the time fixed for the execution of their project, and when the bill was brought they expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at the charge being ſo reaſonable. The only diſpute was who ſhould pay the bill, and the utmoſt alacrity was diſplayed, by each putting his hand in his pocket, and endeavouring to prevent the others from partaking of the expence. The contention was violent and perſevering, till at length, one of them propoſed a ſcheme for terminating the ſtruggle; he ſuggeſted that they ſhould blindfold the waiter, and place him in one end of the room, after which they were to withdraw and range themſelves at the other, and when Dick advanced, the firſt man he laid hold of ſhould have the honour of paying. All cloſed with the propoſal, and honeſt Dick became an innocent, but cheerful party in the impoſition. The knowing ones ſoon performed the operation, and while the waiter was groping and tumbling about the room, they took the opportunity to withdraw without ceremony or interruption. The landlord perceiving

that the gentlemen were gone, and obſerving the waiter did not return with the money, immediately took the alarm, and running up into the room, was ſeized by his overjoyed domeſtic, who eagerly exclaimed, "Come, Sir, 'tis you are to pay the reckoning." The maſter then took the bandages from his eyes, and ſurveying the aſtoniſhed dupe with a look of chagrin and diſappointment turned off with the laconic reply of—"By J—e, I thought ſo."

Ever ſince Mr. Pitt's acceſſion to power, the nation has been gradually recovering from that diſtreſs to which a long war had reduced it. The happy effects of his adminiſtration are viſible in the preſent ſtate of Britain; in the extenſion of trade and commerce, the fulneſs of the treaſury, and in the preſervation of public credit.

We are aſſured that ſuch has been the increaſe of the public income in the courſe of the preſent year, that an exceſs of £.900,000 has ariſen upon the receipt of one branch of the revenues of the cuſtoms only, up to the end of the laſt quarter, and in all probability the preſent quarter will produce rather more than an exceſs equal to the third part of the ſame ſum; a comfortable proof of the return of our trade, and the flouriſhing ſtate of our commerce.

Dec. 13. The comptroller-general of France, attentive to every meaſure that can give energy to arts and commerce, countenances, in a diſtinguiſhed manner, the royal manufactory of paper eſtabliſhed by Monſieur Reveillon in Paris. Painted paper is a branch of trade that has not been long known in France, the importation of that article from England was ſuſpended during the war of 1756, and at that period, Monſieur Reveillon undertook the execution of his plan, which ſo ſucceeded, that, at the concluſion of the peace, the Engliſh papers were found to be infinitely inferior to thoſe of this manufacturer.

NASSAU, *(New-Providence) January* 28.

It is ſaid, by private advices from England, to be generally underſtood, that our court had determined to relinquiſh all claim to the Muſquito Shore; nothing in the treaty of peace made by lord Landſdown, warranted a perſeverance in retaining poſſeſſion of that valuable country.

We are informed that eleven ſail of American veſſels have been condemned within theſe two laſt months, in the different ports of St. Domingo; and that the trade of the United States with the French Weſt-India iſlands reſtricted to their carrying thither lumber and live ſtock, and from thence taffia and molaſſes.

A letter from a gentleman in Antigua, dated the 23d of December, ſays, "The ſtrictneſs with reſpect to the Americans exerciſed here, is ſcarcely to be exceeded by that of a Spaniſh inquiſition towards the Jews. The reſidence of the maſter of a veſſel's family in America, although himſelf a Briton born, has condemned a veſſel otherwiſe navigated according to law. Other Weſt India news none, excepting the diſturbance by the runaways at Dominica. There were ſhipped from hence yeſterday, arms and ammunition for the rangers raiſing there to reduce them. The rangers are chiefly American woodſmen, refugees. The mode of action will be changed with them from buſh fighting or a fair chace, to dodging and curvetting among the pendulous rocks, where they may ſhoot a man acroſs a ravine, and it will coſt them two hours to get at the body."

The ſociety inſtituted at London for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, have offered a premium for the greateſt quantity of oil, extracted from cotton ſeed, a detail of the proceſs to be given by the perſon claiming the premium.

PORTSMOUTH, *March* 4.

It ſeems by the late diſcoveries weekly exhibited in the public papers, that, in a very ſhort time there will be no myſtery, within the poſſible reach of human underſtanding, but will be fully made known to the world. Every enterpriſing genius being fired with the ambition of immortaliſing his name.

The true method of uniting tallow and water has lately been diſcovered by a gentleman in Durham; an event, which to us and our anceſtors, has ever been conſidered inconſiſtent with the nature of the two bodies. The operation is ſimple, and if made public, muſt contribute greatly to the benefit of this and the neighbouring ſtates: as in manufacturing candles, the tallow admits of one third part water, by the diſcovery already made; and we have reaſon to expect great improvement by the ſame gentleman, ſhould proper encouragement be given.

BOSTON, *March* 6.

The Star, ſuppoſed of Salem, New-England, bound to Marſeilles, has been taken by the Algerines; and two Neapolitan veſſels, laden the one with corn, the other with oil, have been captured by thoſe public robbers. The crew of the Star, on perceiving the pirate making for her, took to their long boat and eſcaped.

March 13. It gives the moſt ſenſible pleaſure to the true friends of the United States, that the requiſitions and recommendations of Congreſs meet with ſuch univerſal approbation, as well from the legiſlatures as from individuals of all ranks, eſpecially the old and decided whigs. The ſpirit which animated us during a long and bloody war is reviving! Old Maſſachuſetts ſhakes his reverend head; his thouſands riſe to enforce the calls of policy and juſtice. The people of this commonwealth were long ſince convinced of the propriety of aiding congreſs: the impoſt was therefore granted very early: the grant is now in force; and the ſupplementary aid, as recommended in April 1783, is now under the conſideration of the legiſlature. This will undoubtedly be granted in ſeaſon, and agreeably to the reſolves. Add to this, that a full compliance with the requiſitions of September 1785, has been acceded to, almoſt unanimouſly, in the houſe of repreſentatives, and will not meet with delays or obſtructions at the other branches. Wiſe and juſt meaſures to ſink a part of our own particular debt have been adopted with deliberation and good temper. So that we feel, once more, returning confidence in the wiſdom, the juſtice, and the energy of our country.

Rhode-Iſland, too, has ſet a fair example, by a full compliance with the reſolves of April 1783, and September 1785. New-York and Georgia ſurely will not purſue thoſe meaſures any longer, which have made us for three years, a prey to the ſavages of Algiers, the common plunder of the commercial ſtates of Europe, and the ridicule of the world.

WORCESTER, *March* 16.

On Monday laſt week a motion was made in the hourable houſe of repreſentatives to remove the general court out of Boſton; the motion was ſeconded, and Thurſday laſt was aſſigned for the conſideration of this important matter. It has been long complained of, that large and populous ſea ports are improper places for the deliberations of a legiſlature. Beſides the neceſſary noiſe and hurry of buſineſs in a large commercial town, many members of the legiſlature are thought to be under an undue influence.

A large quantity of counterfeit copper coin, manufactured in this and the neighbouring ſtates, has lately been in circulation in this commonwealth, but it is now generally refuſed a currency by the trading part of the community; nearly one half of the copper coin in this country for twenty or thirty years paſt has been of a baſe kind, manufactured at Birmingham in England; however, it crept into circulation, and did, until the late additional quantity above mentioned made its appearance, paſs for the ſame value as thoſe which were genuine.

New-York, Connecticut, and Vermont, have authoriſed a perſon in each of thoſe ſtates to coin coppers; numbers of them are now in circulation; they are in general well made, and of good copper, thoſe of New York in particular. Was a perſon authoriſed in this ſtate for the ſame purpoſe it would undoubtedly prevent the manufacturing of thoſe made of baſe metal.

PROVIDENCE, *March* 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt mercantile character in Boſton, dated February 27.

"The requiſition of congreſs, for funds to diſcharge the intereſt of the federal debt, has been complied with, and a paper currency rejected with expreſſions of abhorrence, by our legiſlature, in their preſent ſeſſion. May yours profit by ſo laudable an example, for which good purpoſe the ſpirited exertions of all good men ſhould be unremitted, and may Heaven ſmile on their patriotiſm."

The great queſtion on the five per cent. impoſt, required by congreſs, was on Thurſday laſt taken up by the honourable the lower houſe of aſſembly, and after a very ſerious and intereſting debate of more than a day and a half, in which the moſt important principles of the confederation, and the moſt probable conſequences of this meaſure, that has cauſed ſo much ſpeculation throughout the union, and if adopted by all the ſtates muſt give a new appearance to the policy of this country, were fully diſcuſſed. The queſtion was at length put yeſterday afternoon, ſixty-ſeven members being preſent, of whom forty-nine voted for granting the impoſt, and eighteen againſt it. The bill is now pending before the upper houſe.

The queſtion whether paper money ſhould be emitted in this ſtate, was the laſt evening determined in the negative, by a majority of more than two to one; it appearing to the houſe that this meaſure was altogether unadviſeable, which cauſed it to be ſo generally diſcountenanced.

NEW-YORK, *March* 16.

A Britiſh ſhip of war hath lately ſeized and carried into St. Kitts, the ſloop Induſtry, captain Benſon, and the ſloop Elizabeth, captain Robinſon, both from New-London, in Connecticut.

Late letters from Bourdeaux adviſe, that the celebrated Marſhal de Caſtries, miniſter of the marine department of France, was very actively employed in putting the navy of his ſovereign on the moſt formidable footing. That all the magazines, dock-yards, and arſenals of France, were abundantly provided with naval ammunition of every kind, and that upwards of ſixty ſhips of the line could be ſent to ſea on the ſhorteſt notice.

Moſt of the branches of our commerce, ſays a correſpondent, decline; murmurs are daily augmenting; houſe-rent beyond the proſpects of buſineſs; people withdrawing from the city; and bankruptcy, with many other evils, fill the catalogue of our lamentations: nor is there much proſpect of a remedy, ſo long as private intereſt preponderates public virtue.

A correſpondent laments the local prejudices the different ſtates in the union retain. "At no æra," ſays he, "did they ever want a junction of hearts and hands, more than at preſent. America, like a youth juſt come to adult age, in poſſeſſion of abundance, wantons in the gifts that nature, with a laviſh hand, has beſtowed on her, and will not attend to her true intereſt, until dire neceſſity urges the matter."

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) February* 4.

A French gentleman in this city has lately received ſome letters from Cape François, informing him, that by letters from Paris, they were apprehenſive that a war would ſoon break out in the Eaſt-Indies and the coaſt of Africa between France and Great-Britain, as great warlike preparations were making in all the French dock-yards, particularly Breſt. That Sir Guy Carleton, inſtead of being ſent to Canada, as was ſuppoſed, had actually ſailed for the Eaſt-Indies, with a large body of troops.

March 6. We are poſitively informed, and think it our duty to acquaint the public therewith, that intelligence has been received from captain Paul Jones, at Nantes, that the Algerines are cruiſing in different ſquadrons of ſix and eight ſail, and extend themſelves out as far as the Weſtern Iſlands; and further, that war has been declared by them againſt this country.

ANNAPOLIS, *April 6.*

Meſſieurs FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN,

Be pleaſed to inſert the following paragraph in your next gazette.

IT having been repreſented to me, that an inference had been drawn from my publication of the 9th ult. in anſwer to Mr. Key's of the 2d, to the prejudice of colonel Forreſt; to remove ſuch impreſſion, as well as to prevent future miſapprehenſion, I declare that I never heard or underſtood that the colonel had any concern in the tobacco tranſaction between Mr. Key and Mr. Forbes, or was even privy to it.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

An ACT to inveſt the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, with a power to levy, for the uſe of the United States, particular duties on certain enumerated articles, and five per cent. on all other foreign merchandiſe imported into this ſtate.

WHEREAS congreſs, by their reſolution of the eighteenth of April ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three, recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to paſs laws, inveſting the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, with a power to levy certain duties on imported foreign goods, wares and merchandiſe, as a fund for the payment of the debt contracted by congreſs during the late war; and the meaſure appearing to this general aſſembly to be abſolutely neceſſary: therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the United States in Congreſs aſſembled be, and they are hereby inveſted with a power to levy the following duties on the following enumerated articles imported into this ſtate from any foreign port, iſland or plantation, to wit: upon all rum of Jamaica proof per gallon four ninetieths of a dollar, upon all other ſpirituous liquors per gallon three ninetieths of a dollar, upon Madeira wine per gallon twelve ninetieths of a dollar, upon all other wines per gallon ſix ninetieths of a dollar, upon common bohea tea per pound ſix ninetieths of a dollar, upon all other teas per pound twenty-four ninetieths of a dollar, upon pepper per pound three ninetieths of a dollar, upon brown ſugar per pound half a ninetieth of a dollar, upon loaf ſugar per pound two ninetieths of a dollar, upon all other ſugars per pound one ninetieth of a dollar, upon molaſſes per gallon one ninetieth of a dollar, upon cocoa and coffee per pound one ninetieth of a dollar, and upon all other goods, wares and merchandiſe, of foreign growth or manufacture, imported into this ſtate from any foreign port, iſland or plantation, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem at the time and place of importation.

And be it enacted, That the governor and the council are hereby authoriſed and required to appoint proper perſons to collect the duties aforeſaid, at ſuch convenient places within this ſtate, being the uſual places of receiving duties within this ſtate, and ſuch others as the governor and council may think neceſſary, to ſecure the full collection of the duties impoſed by congreſs; and if the governor and the council ſhall not make ſuch appointment of perſons to collect the ſaid duties within one month after notice given for that purpoſe, the appointment may be made by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; and every officer ſo appointed ſhall be amenable to and removeable by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled alone, or a committee of the ſtates in the receſs of congreſs.

And be it enacted, That the United States in Congreſs aſſembled be authoriſed to inflict ſuch penalties and forfeitures, as they may judge neceſſary to prevent frauds, and to ſecure the punctual payment of the duties aforeſaid, and to enforce obedience to their ordinances and regulations reſpecting the duty of the officers to be appointed as aforeſaid, and the faithful collection of the duties aforeſaid; and all penal-

ties and forfeitures inflicted by congreſs, may be recovered in the name of Congreſs, in the ſame mode as is eſtabliſhed by law for the recovery of fines and forfeitures for the breach of any of the laws of this ſtate in ſimilar caſes; and the ſaid United States in Congreſs aſſembled, are hereby authoriſed to make ſuch ordinances, regulations and arrangements, as to them may ſeem proper or neceſſary, for the faithful and punctual payment and collection of the ſaid duties; provided that the ſaid ordinances, regulations and arrangements, ſhall not be repugnant to the conſtitution of this ſtate.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid duties are hereby granted to congreſs for the purpoſe of diſcharging the principal and intereſt of all debts contracted on the faith of the United States, for ſupporting the late war with Great-Britain, agreeably to the reſolution of congreſs of the ſixteenth day of December ſeventeen hundred and eighty-two, and for no other purpoſe.

And be it enacted, That this act ſhall be in force, and the powers thereby veſted in the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhall take place, and may be exerciſed, as ſoon as twelve ſtates, including this ſtate, ſhall paſs ſuch laws as congreſs ſhall accept as a ſubſtantial compliance with their reſolve of the eighteenth of April ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three, ſo far as the ſame relates to the impoſing the duties herein before mentioned, and this act ſhall continue and be in force for twenty-five years after it ſhall have taken place as aforeſaid.

Calvert county, April 4, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the twenty-firſt day of April next, at the late dwelling houſe of Gilbert Ireland, deceaſed, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the ſtock of horſes, hogs, and cattle, plantation utenſils, and ſome houſehold furniture. w3

ELEANOR IRELAND, adminiſtratrix.

March 21, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to move back early next fall, offers for ſale a tract of land of one hundred and thirty-three acres, lying in Charles county, about nine miles from Piſcataway, and ſix from Port-Tobacco, on the main road that leads from one town to the other; this place is allowed to be one of the firſt ſtands in the county for a public houſe, and has been occupied as ſuch theſe nine or ten years paſt; this land lies very level, ſixty or ſeventy acres are in wood; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe 36 feet by 28, with brick chimnies, and four fire places on the lower floor, a paſſage through the houſe, and a good kitchen 16 feet ſquare, with a good brick chimney, a paſſage 16 feet long, that leads from the houſe to the kitchen, with a plank floor, a corn houſe, two ſtables, a meat houſe, and ſome other houſes; all the ſaid buildings have been built within theſe eleven years paſt. Any gentleman inclined to purchaſe the ſaid place may view the land and buildings, and know the terms of payment by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the place. Time will be given for payment of part of the purchaſe money, as can be agreed on by the purchaſer and ſubſcriber.

BENNET HANSON CLEMENTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 1, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the firſt quality, ſuch as oak, poplar, and cheſnut, capable of making boards, ſhingles, pipe ſtaves, raling, paling, and ſcantling of any dimenſions.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for caſh only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are ſeveral women with one, two, and three children, ſeveral girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about ſixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will ſoon be ſerviceable, and ſold very reaſonable for caſh. Inquire of the printers.

Weſt river, March 26, 1786.

For ſale, and ready to be delivered at two convenient landings on Weſt river,

WHITE-OAK timber, hewed out in the rough, ſufficient to build a veſſel of 250 tons burthen, together with a quantity of 4½ inch, 3 inch, 2½ inch, and 2 inch oak plank, and a number of oak trennails, the whole was cut and ſawed in the winter and ſpring of 1785, and is perfectly well ſeaſoned. For terms apply to w6

JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers have a general aſſortment of goods at their ſtore on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would diſpoſe of all together at a reaſonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well ſecured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue ſelling as uſual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with ſpecie, with the intereſt added, and any kind of certificates at their paſſing value; and as they find, from their peculiar ſituation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that neceſſary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as ſoon as the goods now on hand are ſold, to decline that buſineſs for the preſent, and from an anxious deſire of being enabled to re-imburſe their correſpondents in Europe, requeſt thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom to be as early in making payments as poſſible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige 8w.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt this ſtate by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt the ſaid ſtate by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and ſettling claims againſt this ſtate, it was enacted, That all claims upon this ſtate, by any citizen thereof, which have ariſen before the tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, ſhall be brought in, liquidated and ſettled, on or before the tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, and no claim againſt the ſtate by any citizen thereof, which did ariſe on any account or tranſaction whatſoever, before the ſaid tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, ſhall after the ſaid tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, be paſſed or ſettled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this ſtate, unleſs the perſon having ſuch claim is or ſhall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this ſtate, in which caſes one year ſhall be allowed to ſuch perſons reſpectively, after the diſability removed, or the perſon ſo being out of the ſtate returns, to bring in and ſettle ſuch claims: and whereas it is repreſented to this general aſſembly, that ſundry citizens of this ſtate, having claims upon the ſame, through the remoteneſs of their ſituation from the auditor or intendant, and other cauſes, have not brought in the ſaid claims to be liquidated and ſettled on or before the aforeſaid tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reaſonable, that a further time ſhould be allowed, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to ſuch perſons as have juſt claims againſt this ſtate,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this ſtate by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the firſt day of Auguſt ſeventeen hundred and eighty,) which have ariſen before the ſaid tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, paſſed and ſettled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the firſt day of June ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and paid by this ſtate, any thing in the ſaid recited act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims againſt this ſtate by any citizen of any other of the United States, ſhall be brought in and ſettled as aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of December ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and that no claim againſt this ſtate as aforeſaid which ſhall not be brought in and ſettled agreeably to the directions of this act ſhall hereafter be paid by this ſtate, unleſs the perſon having ſuch claim be an infant, feme covert or perſon non compos mentis, or in ſome foreign country, in which caſes one year ſhall be allowed to bring in and ſettle ſuch claim, after the diſability removed, or the return of ſuch perſon to this or ſome one of the United States, as the caſe may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great ſeal, ſhall be ſent as ſoon as may be to the reſpective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following reſolve, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authoriſed and directed to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of all officers and ſoldiers who ſhall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have ſerved in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore ſettled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this ſtate, entitled, An act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, &c. and the ſupplements to ſaid act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that ſuch application be made before the firſt day of November 1786, the auditor being fully ſatisfied of the identity of the perſon."

The auditor further informs every perſon who has not received his depreciation of pay as a ſoldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unleſs he produces a good and ſufficient diſcharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from ſome reſpectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he reſides, ſhewing that he is the identical perſon named in the diſcharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deſerter, or to any perſon who did not ſerve two full years or more from and after the firſt of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

March 4, 1786.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Monday the 17th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, well ſituated, and lying in Charles county, about three miles from Benedict-town, and four from the Cool Springs, containing near four hundred acres; this tract of land is very fertile and well adapted to planting or farming, and has a very large quantity of low ground that will produce good corn or tobacco, or may very eaſily be converted into good meadows; there is alſo a never failing ſtream of water running on each ſide of this land, they interſect at one end, where is formed a moſt advantageous ſeat for a mill; it is an exceeding healthy ſituation, with ſeveral good ſprings; the plantation is in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe 16 by 24, with two brick chimnies lately built, kitchen, negro quarter, a good tobacco houſe, and other neceſſary outhouſes; there is alſo a thriving young apple orchard, containing 350 trees, and an old orchard of 150 trees. The title is indiſputable. The payments are as follow, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one third on the firſt of January 1787, and the balance on the firſt of January 1788, a bond for the conveyance will be given when the firſt payment is made. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt of January 1787. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required.

WILLIAM WHEATLY.

Charles county, February 11, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt Jeſſe Doyne, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to 6w

ANNE DOYNE, executrix.

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, January 18, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a very likely negro man named TOWERHILL, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, black complexion, well made, and of a ſoft inſinuating manner; had on a cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, good country made ſhoes and ſtockings, but may probably have changed his apparel, as it is ſuſpected he had with him a ſailor's jacket. He eloped laſt fall, and was taken up in Baltimore, and then confined in jail; it is very probable he may attempt to get to Baltimore again. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive ten dollars reward. 6w

GEORGE PLATER.

To be RENTED,

Or SOLD for caſh, or on an extenſive credit, and poſſeſſion given in a few weeks,

THE houſe wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, with or without three acre lots adjoining, to which a good title will be made.

FREDERICK GREEN.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church

In the ſtates of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH CAROLINA; held in Chriſt-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

March 21, 1786.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 12th day of April next, the following negroes belonging to the eſtate of James Tootell, deceaſed, viz.

FOUR women and girls, aged from thirteen to twenty five years, one of the women hath three children, two boys and a girl, another hath one young child, a girl. Alſo one negro lad of about ſeventeen years of age; they have all been uſed as houſe ſervants, and will be ſold on twelve months credit, on giving bond with ſecurity.

ANNE TOOTELL, executrix.

Sale of Horſes.

Shrewſbury, Kent county, March 13, 1786.

On Monday the 17th day of April next, will be expoſed to ſale, at the farm of the late John Cadwalader, Eſq; in Kent county,

A NUMBER of full blooded colts and fillies, got by Bajazet, together with a conſiderable number of half and three quarters blooded colts and fillies by the ſame ſire. Alſo the noted covering horſe Bajazet, and the full blooded mare Maria, that won the ſweepſtake at Cheſter-town laſt fall, ſhe is five years old this ſpring. The purchaſers, on giving bond, payable with intereſt, and ſecurity if required, will be allowed two years credit.

Alſo for ſale, at the ſame time and place, a new ſix oar boat, completely fitted with ſails, &c. Credit will be given as above.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice.

To be SOLD, on the eleventh of April next,

A NUMBER of male and female ſlaves who have been uſed to waiting in the houſe; houſehold and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be given, and in caſe of failure the purchaſer ſhall add twenty per cent. on the value.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

March 21, 1786.

To be RENTED,

A VERY large, elegant, and convenient houſe, fit for public or private buſineſs, in this city.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

Annapolis, March 13, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave of buſineſs for ſome time, will diſpoſe of his ſtock of merchandiſe on hand, conſiſting of a good aſſortment of ſpring and ſummer goods, and will oblige himſelf to make complete the fall and winter aſſortment to thoſe he has on hand; he will rent his ſtore and counting houſe, and if more convenient to the purchaſer of the merchandiſe, he will let his dwelling houſe adjoining for one or more years.

Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, who, for the laſt time, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame by the firſt day of July next.

4 JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a reſolve of the board of viſitors and governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpoſe, will, at any time before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, receive plans and propoſals for erecting the building or buildings of the ſaid college, within the city of Annapolis, and alſo for furniſhing materials for the ſame.

A. C. HANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
4 RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of viſitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond Tueſday in May next.

By order,
4 EPHRAIM RAMSEY, ſec.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county.

6

January 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of land, called GOOD WILL PURCHASED AGAIN, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore-town, near the upper croſs roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots; each of which has a proportion of wood-land. There are ſeveral buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS, attorney to
4 ANNE PEMBERTON.

March 7, 1786.

SWEEPER,

WILL ſtand at Mount Stewart plantation, near South river church, from the firſt of April until the firſt of July, and will cover at five pounds each mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by colonel Sharp, and was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horſe Figure, which was bred by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horſe Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Crabb, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horſe was bred by John Croft, of Bartſterth, in Yorkſhire, and got by his noted horſe Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will be covered unleſs the money is ſent with them. Good paſturage for mares at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes and other accidents.

Sweeper is the ſire of many good runners.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having an aſſignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his ſeveral ſtores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforeſaid to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal ſteps for the recovery of thoſe debts from all perſons without diſtinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this requeſt.

JOHN PETTY.

ABSTRACT of the ACT reſpecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

1. NO execution to iſſue againſt debtors to whom indulgence was given by the act of November 1784, C. 55, to eſtabliſh funds, &c. for five years before the 20th of March 1786, (of which the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall give notice in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore Journal) and after that day the ſaid treaſurer to iſſue executions on the bonds on which one year's intereſt, due the 1ſt of September 1785, ſhall not be paid before the ſaid 20th of March, for the ſaid one year's intereſt; and if the intereſt is not paid by the 1ſt day of September annually, the ſaid treaſurer, every year until 1790, to iſſue executions to compel payment of the *annual* intereſt due on ſuch bonds. After the 1ſt of January 1790, executions to iſſue on all the ſaid bonds for *principal* and *intereſt* due.

2. No execution to iſſue on any bond, for *continental ſtate* money, before the 1ſt day of January 1787, unleſs from the circumſtances of the debtors the intereſt of the ſtate may render it neceſſary; or unleſs for the indemnification of ſecurities; the treaſurer to be judge in *both* caſes.

3. No execution to iſſue on any bond for *ſtate* money, before the firſt day of July next, unleſs the circumſtances of the debtor, or the indemnification of ſecurities may render it neceſſary, as above.

4. No proceſs to iſſue on any bond for *ſpecie* (lodged in the treaſury before the firſt of June 1785, and where the bonds are due before the firſt of January 1786,) pledged by act of November 1784, C 55, to redeem the *two* emiſſions (of June 1780) of *ſtate* and *continental ſtate* money, before the firſt of June next; provided the ſaid debtors *before* that day, pay into the treaſury one half of their debts in *ſpecie*, or *ſtate*, or *continental ſtate* money; and in ſuch caſe the ſaid debtors to have indulgence for the *reſidue*, until the firſt of January 1787; and in caſe of neglect, after the firſt day of June next proceſs to iſſue, and *all* the money due on the ſaid bonds ſhall be applied to the redemption of the *ſtate* money.

5. As it is unjuſt that perſons who have *not* complied with the terms of ſale, preſcribed by the laws directing the ſales of confiſcated property, and have *not* yet bonded, ſhould be placed on a *better* footing than the purchaſers of the ſaid property who have paſſed bonds; every purchaſer of confiſcated property, pledged for the redemption of the two emiſſions of June 1780, who hath *not* yet bonded for the ſame, ſhall give bond on or before the firſt day of June next, with ſuch ſecurity as the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore (under the direction of the governor and the council) ſhall require, for payment of the purchaſe money and intereſt thereon; which principal and intereſt ſhall be paid in the ſame manner, and on the ſame terms and conditions as are reſpectively preſcribed by this act, in the caſe of perſons who have entered into bond for the redemption of the reſpective emiſſions of June 1780; and if any of the ſaid purchaſers ſhall neglect to give bond as aforeſaid, before the firſt day of June next, proceſs ſhall *immediately* iſſue thereafter, and payment compelled in the money, *according to contract*.

6. All collectors of the public aſſeſſment, and either of the treaſurers to receive the *two* emiſſions of June 1780, calculating the intereſt due thereon, at *par* with *ſpecie*, in payment of any taxes due the ſtate before the firſt of January 1785, not appropriated by law.

N. B. By the act of November 1784, C. 55, the above emiſſions were directed to be received at par, intereſt included, in payment of any taxes due before the firſt of March 1784.

7. Collectors to give any *ſpecie* in their hands, received in payment of the ſaid taxes due before the firſt of January 1785, in *exchange* for the ſaid emiſſions of June 1780; and the governor and the council are requeſted to inſtruct the ſaid collectors accordingly.

8. If by all the above means all the *ſtate* money ſhall not be brought in by the firſt day of July next, the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall *proportion* the *balance* among *all* the debtors for *ſuch* money, and iſſue executions.

9. After the firſt day of July next, any poſſeſſor of the emiſſion of *ſtate* money may bring the ſame into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and take choice of any of the ſaid bonds for the ſaid emiſſion; and the treaſurer ſhall aſſign the ſaid bonds, and the aſſignee may, at any time *thereafter*, iſſue execution in his own name, and have the ſame remedy for payment as the ſtate.

10. After the firſt day of January 1787, any poſſeſſor of *continental ſtate* money may bring in the ſame, and chuſe any of the bonds for the ſaid money, and take aſſignment, and iſſue execution as aforeſaid.

11. As the general words of the act of November 1784, C. 55, "To eſtabliſh funds, &c." are ſuppoſed to *include* the bonds paſſed for bills of credit under the old government, which have not been diſcharged, and this ſubject was not conſidered by the legiſlature when the ſaid act was paſſed, and the motives which influenced the obligors in the ſaid bonds not to diſcharge the ſame in depreciated paper, entitle them at leaſt to the indulgence of the legiſlature; no proceeding ſhall be had or inſtituted againſt any obligor or obligors, or his or their ſecurities, on any bond now in the treaſury, and paſſed upon the borrowing from the loan-office during the old government, any bills of credit iſſued or emitted under the authority thereof, to compel payment of either principal or intereſt, until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, or until the legiſlature ſhall determine in what manner the obligors aforeſaid ſhall pay off the bonds aforeſaid, and the intereſt thereon due.

12. Any ſecurity on bond for confiſcated Britiſh property, where the principal is dead, or ſhall die, the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, on application, may take bond with good ſecurity, for the principal and intereſt due, and deliver up and aſſign the original bond to ſuch ſecurity, that he may have the ſame remedy as the ſtate to recover the ſum for which he ſhall give bond as aforeſaid, from the eſtate of the deceaſed.

13. The attorney-general is entitled to receive fifty ſhillings current money on ſuit, or execution, on each bond, and *no more*, notwithſtanding there may be more obligors than one in the ſame bond, and notwithſtanding more executions may iſſue than one, or executions may iſſue more than *once* for one and the ſame cauſe.

The above abſtract publiſhed for the information of all concerned, by

4 THOMAS HARWOOD, treaſurer of the Weſtern Shore.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The laſt gentle hint.

WE have ſeveral times, by way of advertiſement, called on all thoſe indebted to us to appear and ſettle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions againſt thoſe who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the ſcarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and truſting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reaſonable and very moderate requiſitions; but we are now convinced that Job's ſtock of patience would not be ſufficient to bear with the tardineſs of the preſent day; we therefore now, for the *laſt time*, require all who owe us to come in and ſettle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us caſh, by or before the firſt day of June next. Thoſe who do not regard this notice may be aſſured that ſuits will be commenced without ceremony.

3 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.

WENT away laſt October, from Mr. Queens, Eaſtern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined ſpeaks faſt, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was ſeen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Chriſtmas, and it is ſuppoſed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladenſburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

t f 7 BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to paſs for a free man. B. E.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th inſtant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a ſtout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a ſawyer; had on when he went away, a ſhort white cotton jacket and trouſers, a pair of country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he probably may paſs as a perſon permitted to hire himſelf, and now looking out for work, but no ſuch permiſſion is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow ſhall receive three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home from a diſtance.

3 WILLIAM STEUART.

ROMULUS,

A bright bay, full fifteen hands and a half high,

STANDS this ſeaſon at Doden, and will cover at two guineas, and five ſhillings to the groom.

Romulus was got by Sweeper, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Ranger, his grand-dam by Ariel, his great-grand-dam by Othello, out of an imported mare.

No mares will be covered unleſs the money is ſent with them. Good paſturage at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

3 WILLIAM STEUART.

Annapolis, March 21, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers to St. John's College, by order of the viſitors and governors, are hereby requeſted to make their firſt payment to the ſubſcriber, treaſurer to the college, on or before the firſt day of June next.

6 w 3 BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

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